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ABSTRACT

The assessment of needs identified by this long range program for library services in Idaho include the needs for services at the state, regional and local levels. It also discusses: Idaho's public school, and academic libraries and the specialized library services needed for: the blind and physically handicapped, the aging, migrants, and Indians. The requirements for library facilities, personnel and financing in order to fulfill the identified needs are included as part of the long range program. Specific goals and objectives make up the final section of this plan. (Other State Plans are: ED 069318 - 069326, 070443 - 070452, 070475 - 070483, 070486 - 070494, 071693 - 071698 and 071715 - 071716 and LI 004114 - 004117.) (Author/NH)

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ED 076195

A LONG RANGE PROGRAM

for the

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE

FOR THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO

Phase I of Planning Document --
prepared to meet requirements of the
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
AS AMENDED, P.L. 91-600

Subsequent Phases, and amendments, will
be prepared and submitted periodically
from FY72 through FY76

LI 004 118

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A LONG RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO

I INTRODUCTION

AUTHORITY:

This program is prepared by the Idaho State Library, as a part of its administration of the Library Services and Construction Act.

The Act, as amended by Public Law 91-600, 91st Congress, 1970, is to "assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries."

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM:

This program, as written in June of 1972, is only one step in a long continuum of library planning and action in Idaho. The first steps could well be called the establishment of the first public library in Boise, and the establishment of the State Library in 1901. Successive steps have included legislation for State, Public, and District libraries; the organization of the Idaho Library Association and the active interest of its members in all library improvement; the great forward thrust which the original enactment of the Library Services Act gave the State Library.

Specific planning activities which have been noteworthy in Idaho, in recent years, are these:

1) Idaho Library Association, Library Development Committee. Thorpe Plan, 1952.

2) Idaho Library Association, Library Development Committee, Beckfolder Plan for Regional Development, 1956.

3) Baillie, Stuart. Libraries for Tomorrow, a Ten Year Plan for Public Library Development in Idaho. 1963.

4) Library Planning In Idaho. Reported by Judith McClenahan, 1968.

5) Idaho Library Association, Library Development Committee. The Sawtooth Paper, 1968.

6) McCall II; Report of the McCall Seminar on Library Development in Idaho, May 22-25, 1969.

7) Governor's Conference on Libraries, December 5, 1969.
Governor's Conference on Libraries, November 23, 1970.

8) Conference for a Five-Year Plan, June 1-3, 1971.

9) Governor's Conference on Libraries, September 24, 1971.

10) Idaho Library Association. Background on Plans for Development February 1972.

11) Idaho Library Association. '72 Depends on You. Annual Conference, McCall, April 27-29, 1972.

12) Idaho Delphi Survey. McCall, April 27-29, 1972.

ROLE OF THE LSCA COUNCIL:

The Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Council has been a very active and interested group, from the first Council appointments made in 1966. The separate Councils for advice on Interlibrary Cooperation, Service to State Institutions, and Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, have been melded into one cohesive Council with some continuity but also some changes made each year.

The Council does meet regularly, and discusses all library problems and progress, especially as related to LSCA programs. The Council's advice is valued by the State Library staff and Board.

Members of the Council also hold key roles in the Library Association, and thus were involved in all planning activities enumerated above in the years since 1966.

Preliminary drafts of this Program were reviewed by the Council.

ROLE OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION:

The Regional Program Officer of the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology, U. S. Office of Education, advises and consults both by mail and in person on any LSCA matters. He attends the Annual Conference of the Idaho Library Association, Advisory Council meetings when possible, and makes project site visits also.

COORDINATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS:

The Idaho Library Association, through its many committees and members, will assist in the implementation of this Program and in the continuation of the planning process through the coming years -- as it always has in the past.

The LSCA Advisory Council, the Regional Library Program Officer, local librarians, trustees, representatives of specific groups and agencies, and library users will provide special input for continued planning and for periodic revision of this Program.

II ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS

THE LIBRARY SYSTEM OF IDAHO:

1. SERVICES AT THE STATE LEVEL.

The Idaho State Library was established in 1901 and still operates under the 1903 law, with minor changes made in 1953, 1959, 1965.

The State Library Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor, for three year staggered terms, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (ex officio). The Library is a separate department of State government now, but proposals for state reorganization are expected to bring changes in the next five years.

The Board has the duty of managing the State Library, with the state librarian its chief administrative officer. It is the responsibility of the Idaho State Library "to foster and promote library service in the state of Idaho..." The State Library has the power to accept and expend moneys granted "for library purposes"... and to "assist in the establishment and financing of a statewide program of regional public library service"... and to "contract with other libraries or agencies ... to render library services to people of the State of Idaho..."

The State Library's priority is to assist in the provision of the best possible library service to every individual in Idaho. Most of this service is second-hand, with the State Library assisting an existing agency to provide the service. Direct service is given to state agencies, to residents of state institutions, to the blind and physically handicapped, and to other individuals with special needs not presently served by a local library (as experimental programs for the disadvantaged).

Particular functions of the State Library at this time are:

a) library service to state agencies
b) state and federal document depository and distribution point
c) interlibrary loans and reference
d) LITTY teletype network member and funding agent
e) film collection for statewide use
f) administration of federal grant programs
g) administration of state grant programs
h) coordination of library resources and services statewide
i) consultant services
j) last copy storage
k) continuing education for library personnel
l) planning for statewide library services and development
m) leadership in establishing and maintaining needed library laws
n) service to special populations: blind, handicapped, institutionalized, Migrants, Indians, etc.
o) information collection and dissemination -- as, union list of serials, library directories, newsletters, statistics of library operation, bibliographies, promotional materials
p) coordination of bio-medical information network

The Idaho State Library and the library functions of the Idaho State Historical Society are housed in the same building, share some of the same staff members, and have close liaison. The Historical Society has major responsibility for Genealogy and History, Archives, Record Management, State Document Depository.

The Legislative Council has offices and a small working library in the Statehouse, serving as the first source of Legislative Reference

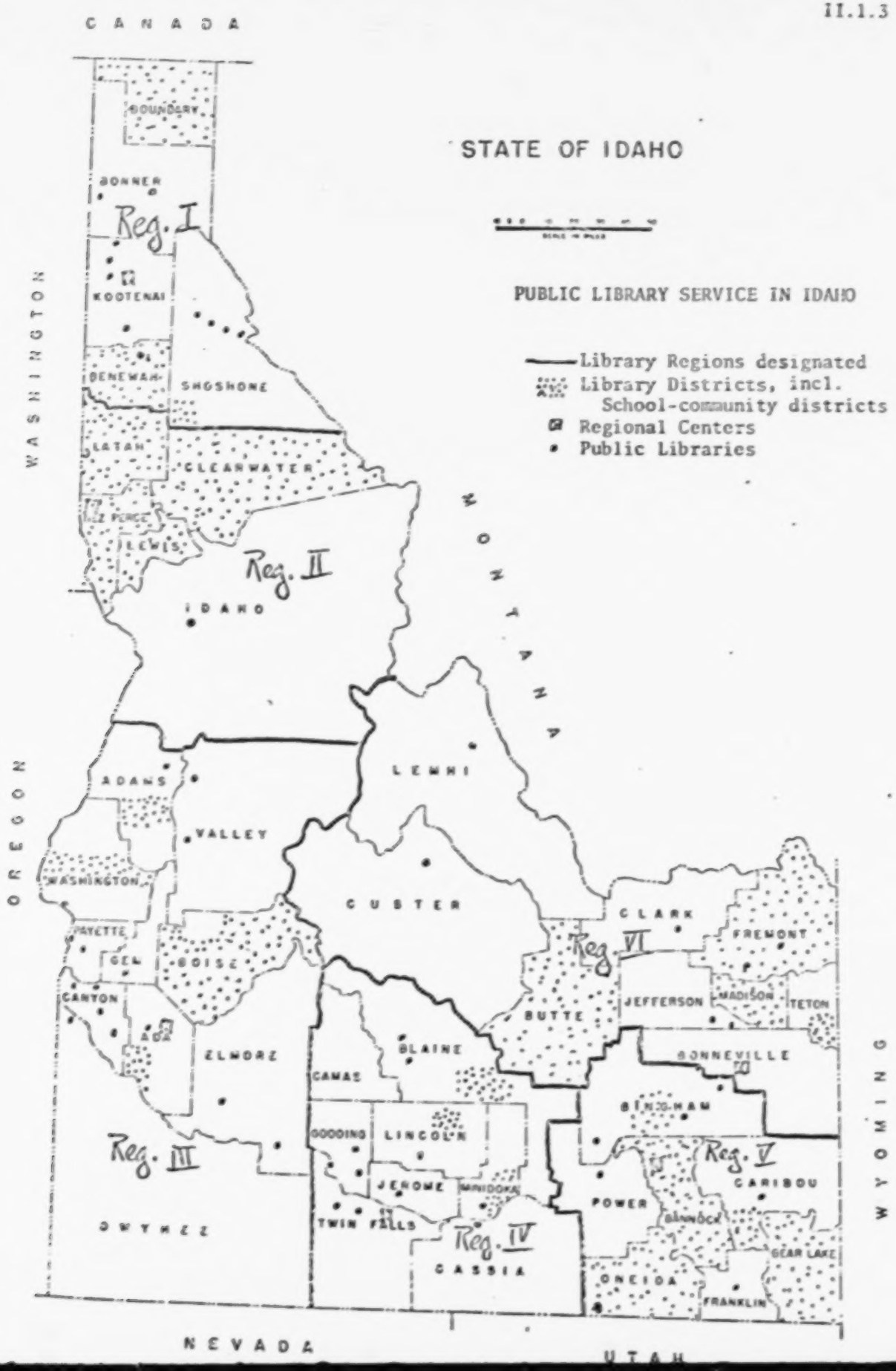
The Supreme Court maintains the State Law Library in the Court building, located in the next block from the State Library and Archives.

The Idaho State Library contracts with the Utah State Library for special services for Idaho's blind and physically handicapped.

Consultant services to Idaho's school libraries is the function of staff members within the State Department of Education. Liaison between the Department of Education and the State Library is enhanced by interlocking appointments on various advisory councils and frequent personal contacts.

There is no academic library consultant at the state level. An informal relationship is maintained by the librarians of the state-supported colleges and universities, under the name of ICOSAL. Through the Idaho Library Association's College and University and Special Libraries Division contact is maintained with a wider group. Members of the State Library staff also participate in this Division's meetings, and in ICOSAL (Idaho Council of State Academic Librarians).

As there is no medical school in Idaho, and thus no central medical library, a recent pioneering effort is providing some materials to meet the information needs of Idaho's health professionals. With the State Library's LITTY teletype as the vehicle, requests received at the State Library are evaluated and sent to either the Idaho State University Library at Pocatello or to the Pacific Northwest Health Sciences Library at Seattle. Most requests are filled with Xerox copies of journal articles. When the Veterans' Administration Center, in Boise, receives a Medline terminal further speed-up of services should be possible.


CANADA
STATE OF IDAHO
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN IDAHO
Library Regions designated
Library Districts, incl. School-community districts
Regional Centers
Public Libraries
BOUNDARY
BONNER
Reg. I
KOOTENAI
BENEWAH
SHOSHONE
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
Reg. II
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
BOISE
CANYON
ELMORE
Reg. III
OWYHEE
LEMHI
CUSTER
BLAINE
CAMAS
GOODING
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
Reg. IV
CASSIA
CLARK
FREMONT
Reg. VI
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TETON
BUTTE
BONNEVILLE
BINGHAM
Reg. V
CARIBOU
POWER
BANNOCK
BEAR LAKE
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
NEVADA
UTAH
WYOMING

2. SERVICES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL.

In the period from 1933 to 1936 the first moves were made toward some form of regional library service in Idaho. The Federated Women's Clubs of Idaho organized a state library council to "help carry out a program of library development in Idaho, the ultimate objective of which will be the passage of two pieces of legislation; one a county or regional law, and the other a non-partisan measure removing the State Traveling Library from political influence."

At the state political conventions in August of 1936 both parties endorsed the idea of extending rural library service throughout the state by creating regional branches of the Traveling Library.

The Idaho State Library Association drafted a plan for regional branches, and asked the Legislature for an appropriation of $25,000. The Association's plan listed 3 Immediate Needs, including 1) well planned publicity to create widespread understanding of library service, 2) an adequate appropriation for the State Traveling Library in order to supply the rural population of the state with the same kind of library service that the city people now enjoy, 3) a union catalog to inaugurate an inter-library loan system.

The Association's Later Needs included 1) organizing experimental branches of the State Traveling Library in various parts of the state, which would in turn establish and administer small library stations in adjacent rural centers and rural schools, 2) increasing income of municipal libraries to $1 per capita, 3) legislation to provide for administering and financing the regional branches, certification of librarians, and consolidation of various departmental libraries into one strong state library agency and securing a building to house it and the Department of Education.

In 1952 the Thorpe Plan of the Idaho Library Association's Library Development Committee stated: "Some Idaho counties could support good county libraries, if all areas were included. The majority of Idaho counties lack sufficient wealth and population to give full or adequate library service. Each of six distinct geographical areas could form an adequate regional library."

In 1956 a second version, with DeVolder then chairman of the ILA Library Development Committee, recommended that a large chunk of sparsely settled land be served directly from the State Library: Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Owyhee, and the eastern portions of Elmore, Boise, Valley, Idaho and Clearwater. The remaining counties, and portions of counties, were assigned to 6 districts with boundaries the same as those current in 1972.

Dr. Stuart Baillie, in 1963, stated that "These portions of counties and entire counties are areas in which the population is sparse, often one person per square mile or less. Much of the land is mountainous and in forests and belongs to the Federal Government. As an area it could not of itself support library service and would depend to a considerable degree upon a grant-in-aid system which would require financing at the

state level. The cost of services to this group of counties (region) would be extremely high and it may be that books can be brought to them at a reasonable cost only by rural mail."

Dr. Baillie further stated: "Regional development of public library service in Idaho must move from the strength of its city and town libraries into the rural areas. Development from strength is the key to regional library service."

After Baillie's document "Libraries for Tomorrow; a ten-year plan for public library development in Idaho" was received it was discussed at the fall workshops in the fall of 1963. Key points were: need for more professional staff in public libraries, need for state grants in aid, and a regional library system.

The problem of staff was tackled with scholarships and service supplement grants to libraries employing professionals. The matter of state grants had to wait until the next session of the Legislature, in 1965, and the enactment of an enabling clause in the State Library's powers and duties. (Successive efforts to gain an appropriation for state aid were not successful until 1970 when there was a small surplus in the state treasury and a special session of the Legislature without the usual requests from every agency.)

The first attempt to secure a "regional library" was made in Southeastern Idaho, with a demonstration of bookmobile service into the 7 counties designated as that region. After considerable expenditure of dollars and man-years of effort, the South Bannock Library District was the only tangible result, and a contract between the three library units in Bannock County. Oneida County initiated a contract with Utah for continued library service, as more feasible than through Pocatello.

Two other attempts at regional libraries were made: the Nez Perce District Library demonstrated in Clearwater and Idaho Counties, and netted only continuing tax support from roughly 1/3rd of Clearwater County, with a contract for bookmobile service. Latah County demonstrated in Benewah and the tiny Clarkia area of Shoshone County, outside their normal regional boundaries, and were successful, with both districts established and service continued via contract bookmobile service.

The final attempt at a bookmobile demonstration to all the counties in a region was in the Magic Valley area of southern Idaho. 8 counties were in the target area. Tangible results, in the establishment of new library districts as taxing units, were only two small areas, Little Wood River District in Blaine County and Minidoka District in Minidoka County. Bookmobile service to the two districts is continuing on contract from the regional center library, Twin Falls Public, even though the distance is from 40 to 80 miles from the center to the contracting units.

An interim step toward regional library development was taken in 1964/65, with the inauguration of "Regional Reference and Book Selection Center" meetings. It was felt that monthly meetings in the central public library, with participation by librarians from throughout the region, would provide continuing education and also promote regional cohesiveness. Contracts between the State Library and the Center library provide a small fund for expenses of travel to the meetings, and basic book selection tools for participating libraries. Program content for the meetings has been a joint responsibility of the host library, the participants, and the State Library.

The chief librarian of the Center library has now become known as the "Regional Director". He or his designate staff member is responsible for the monthly or bi-monthly meetings, and for any other regional activity such as special workshops and services from the Center.

A natural evolvement has been the routing of reference and interlibrary loan requests from the local libraries to the Regional Center. Many requests are carried to the regional meetings, and materials to meet the request selected at that time. During demonstration periods, this Center service has been featured as a reason for establishing the library district.

When LSCA funds for Interlibrary Cooperation became available in FY1968, a teletype network was established linking the Regional Center libraries, the State Library, and the three largest State-supported academic libraries. Telephone credit cards were provided to the smaller public libraries, so their requests could be called in to the Regional Center. Service available in the Center Library is provided with a minimum of delay, and materials not available there are then requested via the teletype LITTY (Libraries of Idaho Teletype) from the State Library or from another member of LITTY.

After the McCall II Seminar in May of 1969 it was agreed that a "Pilot Project" should be undertaken, within one region, to determine just what functions could best be handled by the region. The Idaho Falls region applied to be the Pilot area, and to accept a "regional coordinator" to manage the project. After several months of seeking an experienced librarian willing to move into the area for a one-year project, it was agreed to use a librarian from within the region on a half-time basis. The special abilities of the coordinator did shape the project. Whereas some participants in the McCall II Seminar had wanted the year to be spent in gathering data and making demographic studies, the coordinator spent most of her time actually working with the librarians and trustees helping improve existing libraries and working also with areas having no libraries.

Initial success of the coordinator led to the decision in August of 1970 to assign a professional "Regional Assistant" to each of the six regional centers, as new graduates became available. Their services, and the monthly reference center meetings and interim patron request services, are the core of the services available on a regional basis in 1972.

3. SERVICES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

Idaho has 56 cities which provide municipal tax support for public libraries. There are 24 library districts, only 5 of which are complete counties. There are 5 school-community libraries, serving the area of a school district and in 4 instances serving as more of a school library than a public library. 13 additional libraries operate without tax support.

This total of 98 library units then provides some type of public library service to the 487,936 residents of the unit areas. 225,072 persons reside where there is no public library unit to serve them; and this is 31.56% of Idaho's population.

Municipalities may levy up to 5 mills for public library purposes; library districts and school-community libraries may levy up to 2 mills. The total local tax support for public libraries in 1970/71 was $1,383,952. This is an average of $2.90 per capita, for the 475,597 persons taxed.

Some analysis of the population served, and tax income, is needed to get the library service problem in perspective: (All data 1970/71.)

REGION I. 11 public libraries, 3 district libraries (2 of which contract for services for their residents), and 3 club libraries. Total population of the region is 82,324 with 57% of it having library service--47,306 persons. The only town with more than 5,000 people is Coeur d'Alene, which is the regional center, and has 16,228 persons, which is 34% of the number served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region I is $104,411, which is $2.20 per capita. Coeur d'Alene has $33,000 of this, or 31%, but the Coeur d'Alene per capita is only $2.03.

REGION II. 3 public libraries, 4 district libraries, two school-community libraries, and 1 club library. Some interlocking contracts to provide coordinated service in Latah and Nez Perce Counties, Lewis, and parts of Clearwater. Total population of the region is 82,896 with 89% of it having library service -- 74,174 persons. Two towns have more than 4,000 people -- Moscow with 14,146 and Lewiston with 26,068. Counting the entire Nez Perce County population as the Regional center administrative unit, the population is 30,376 and is 41% of the number served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region II is $229,481, which is $3.09 per capita. Lewiston-Nez Perce has $112,163 of this, or 48%, and the headquarters per capita is $3.69.

REGION III. 14 public libraries, 5 district libraries, 1 school-community library, and 7 club libraries. No contracts for shared services. Total population of the region is 235,089 with 64% of it having library service -- 151,406 persons. Four towns have more than 5,000 people -- Boise with 74,990, Nampa with 20,768, Caldwell with 14,219, and Mountain Home with 6,451. Boise is the regional center, and serves 49.5% of the total served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region III is $488,208, which is $3.22 per capita. Boise has $295,771 of this, or 60%, and the headquarters per capita is $3.94.

REGION IV. 11 public libraries, 3 district libraries, 1 club library which does have good support although not from taxes. Two of the districts contract with Twin Falls for bookmobile service. Total population of the region is 102,987 with 52% of it having library service -- 54,113 persons. Two towns have more than 5,000 people -- Twin Falls with 21,914 and Burley with 8,079. Twin Falls is the regional center and serves 40% of the total persons served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region IV is $146,393, which is $2.70 per capita. Twin Falls has $87,000 of this, or 60%, and the headquarters per capita is the highest in the State -- $3.97.

REGION V. (Pocatello area). 7 public libraries, 5 district libraries, 1 school-community library. The two districts in Bannock County contract with Pocatello for certain services, especially bookmobile service. Total population of the region is 108,803 with 82% of it having library service -- 89,236 persons. Two towns have more than 4,000 people -- Pocatello with 40,036 and Blackfoot with 8,716. Pocatello is the regional center and serves 82% of the total persons served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region V is $254,131, which is $2.84 per capita. Pocatello has $130,950 of this total, or 51%, and the headquarters per capita is $3.27.

REGION VI. (Idaho Falls area). 10 public libraries, 4 district libraries, 1 school-community library, 1 club library. The Fremont County district contracts with its two towns for service. Total population of the region is 100,909 with 71% having library service -- 71,701 persons. Two towns have more than 3,000 persons -- Idaho Falls with 35,776 and Rexburg with 8,272. Idaho Falls is the regional center and serves 50% of the total persons served in the region.

The total library tax income in Region VI is $161,328, which is $2.25 per capita. Idaho Falls has $110,173 of this total, or 68%, and the headquarters per capita is $3.07.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS: Total population of Idaho is 713,008 of which 487,936 or 68.4% is served by existing public libraries. The population of the six headquarters units is 219,320 or 45% of that served.

The total library tax income for the State is $1,383,952 of which $769,057 or 55.5% is from the six headquarters units. The remaining 92 library units share the remaining 268,616 population and the $614,895.

The average population for Regional Center is 36,553 and for the other 92 libraries is 2,919. The average tax income for Regional Center is $128,176 or $3.50 per capita; the average for the other 92 library units is $6,683 or $2.28 per capita.

4. IDAHO'S PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND NATIONAL STANDARDS.

Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, is the latest publication of the American Library Association planned as a guide to cooperative public library programs. Very few quantitative measures are included, but those regarding resources must be examined for implications in Idaho:

"39. A library system must have resources covering the interests in the several communities it serves, in reasonable duplication to meet most requests immediately. ...

"These suggestions assume that the system is designed to serve a minimum population of 150,000 people, which appears to ensure the most economical and effective use of staff, collections, and funds. When the population is less, there should be the expectation that the population will increase to the 150,000 minimum within the near future; when the collection is smaller than the suggestions here, plans should be made to acquire the minimum quantities suggested by massive acquisitions from standard lists.

"The headquarters should contain at least 100,000 adult nonfiction titles as a basic collection.

"The headquarters should add approximately 50 percent of the new adult nonfiction trade titles published in English in the United States each year in sufficient duplication to meet needs.

"The headquarters collection should have available a comprehensive collection of older as well as current fiction by American and foreign authors.

"The total system collection should own resources of at least 2 to 4 volumes per capita...

"Collections should be maintained by annual additions and replacements of not less than 1/6 volume per capita in areas serving up to 500,000 population; 1/8 volume per capita in areas serving over 500,000 population.

"Up to 1/3 of the volumes added annually should be for children...

"At least 5 percent of its annual additions should be materials of specific interest to young adults...

"At least one currently published periodical title should be available for each 250 people in the service area...

"Headquarters collections should receive all current periodicals indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and the most frequently requested items indexed in other indexing services...

"Indexed periodicals should be retained in their original form for 10 to 15 years, preferably unbound.

"Headquarters collections should replace or supplement the original form with a microtext edition.

"Community libraries should not ordinarily attempt to build extensive collections of back issues of periodicals, but should depend on the headquarters collection to service their needs for these materials.

"Print-out photocopy machinery should be available as needed...

"System headquarters will be a selective United States government documents depository or have reasonably convenient access to one in the immediate vicinity, and will acquire local, state, and international documents on a selective but systematic basis...

"The basic film collection for the system should consist of one title for each 1,000 population served, but no collection should be less than 1,000 titles... Film collections will need replacements and additions at the rate of 10-15 percent per year.

"The basic collection of recordings for the system should consist of one disc or reel of tape for each 50 people in the service area, but no collection should contain less than 5,000 discs and reels...

TABLE_____ Bookstock, and Books Added, by Region, for Idaho Public Libraries in 1970-71.

REGION & City	Bookstock		Books Added	
	Region	Headquarters	Region	Headquarters
I. Coeur d'Alene	122,112	29,621	6,205	2,557
II. Nez Perce	129,601	62,600	13,572	7,601
III. Boise	300,184	126,443	22,701	9,929
IV. Twin Falls	184,678	147,472	9,783	3,590
V. Idaho Falls	137,089	70,996	9,620	4,216
VI. Pocatello	214,962	67,751	14,991	6,052
TOTALS	1,088,626	404,883	76,872	33,945

As Region III, with Boise the major city, is the only one serving a population approaching the Standard of 150,000 there is need to evaluate all possible patterns of service, and in words of the Standards "to ensure the most economical and effective use of staff, collections, and funds."

5. SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

There have been many improvements in Idaho school libraries in the last 10 years. Some factors are: Federal funds, through the National Defense Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; library science courses in Idaho colleges, so that more school librarians are trained; the establishment of a position in the State Department of Education for a specialist in school libraries; an active organization of school librarians operating within the Idaho Library Association and the Idaho Education Association.

There are now more centralized elementary libraries, more audio-visual resources, library aides. New schools think of facilities for the library while the building is still in the planning stage. Some school libraries are open for use during the summer and a very few have some evening hours. Good paperbacks have helped expand school library collections. Secondary school libraries have seen the most improvement, as a necessary step in meeting accreditation requirements.

However, there are many limiting factors, and needs which should be met:

There is a lack of information on the training, certification and/or credentials of all persons currently employed in all levels of school libraries. Information about the budgets, bookstock, space, and program of the school libraries is also lacking.

Some high schools hold out-dated and unused books on their library shelves in order to meet the required count, and retain accreditation. The Northwest standards are deemed far too low, and not binding. They should be for programs, not numbers of books or money spent, according to members of one discussion group at the 1971 Idaho Governor's Conference on Libraries.

Although it is recognized that some Idaho school districts are too small to have a fully-trained librarian for each separate school, there is a need to at least have a professionally qualified supervisor of school libraries for each district.

School library hours should be adjusted to meet the needs of the students, with recognition of the in-town student as well as the bussed student.

The school librarian needs to work out a system of viable cooperation with the public librarian, so that materials will be available when the student needs them. Continual communication with the teachers is also necessary, so that the school librarian knows what will be needed before a deadline descends.

Some school librarians have suggested a need for at least one good "demonstration" school library in Idaho, to show the parents, PTAs, school trustees and administrators what a school library can and should be.

There are school libraries still operating in very crowded and inadequate facilities, sharing space with a study hall or a stage or a lunch room or a hall. There are school librarians who must teach one or more classes each day. There are schools with no more than $1.50 per pupil budgeted for library materials. There are libraries with no aides, and also in other places libraries with aides but no supervisory librarian.

Much remains to be done to bring Idaho school libraries to adequacy. The Northwest Accreditation Association does not have requirements for Junior High nor for Elementary School libraries to meet quantitative standards. The Idaho Department of Education has appointed a School Library Standards Committee, and new standards for all levels of Idaho school libraries are being drafted in 1972.

The School Libraries Division of the Idaho Library Association has been the most active force for improved school libraries and standards. They have not yet attempted to become a statistics-gathering group, but this may be necessary in order to obtain better data as to the exact status of Idaho's school libraries.

6. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.

All Idaho academic libraries are judged less than half-way adequate in staff, books, and physical facilities.

The major academic libraries are those with State funding: The University of Idaho, Idaho State University, Boise State College, Lewis-Clark State College. The two public junior colleges now also share in State funding, as well as funding from their junior college district: North Idaho College, and the College of Southern Idaho. The three private colleges with major enrollments are: College of Idaho, Northwest Nazarene College, and Ricks College. St. Gertrude's Academy serves both high school and junior college level students.

Statistics for Idaho college and university libraries are compiled and published annually, in the October issues of The Idaho Librarian. Those statistics for 1970/71 indicate the following basic facts:

Total number of books held by the 9 institutions (excluding St. Gertrude's) 837,155 plus 172,173 bound periodicals and 817,920 documents for a total of 1,827,248 volumes. The net volumes added that year: 170,289.

Total funds were then $2,032,388, with institutions in this descending order: University of Idaho $591,035., Boise State College $507,421., Idaho State University $498,337., College of Idaho $109,125., College of Southern Idaho $97,600., Northwest Nazarene $90,849., Lewis-Clark $89,031., and North Idaho College $48,990.

It is notable that $1,465,311 of this total was from State funds, appropriated to the four State-supported institutions, and only $331,693 divided among the two private 4-year colleges and two public junior colleges, with no statistics for the largest junior college, Ricks.

Total professional staff was 64, with largest numbers 17 at the University of Idaho, 12 at Boise State College, 11 at Idaho State University, and 8 at Ricks. Two to five professionals were at each of the other institutions. Non-professionals were 30 at the University of Idaho, 25 at Boise State College, 21 at Idaho State University, 12 at Ricks and at the College of Southern Idaho, down to two and three at the other institutions. Total non-professionals, in full-time equivalents, 109.

Academic librarians, at the June 1971 Planning Conference, estimated that 10% more per year is a minimum requirement to continue to build collections and staff. Present dollars in local and state funds are not adequate to serve the teaching and research needs. Materials are not available for adult extension classes. Federal funds for higher education library materials have decreased.

Although it has sometimes been recommended that each academic library concentrate on building up a collection keyed to special interests of the particular institution, this has not yet been done. The institutions all teach a broad base of undergraduate courses, and need a collection much better than now held to fill these needs. As graduate programs become more stable, the libraries may be able to adopt some cooperative acquisitions policies.

The undergraduate student is sometimes denied the interlibrary loan services which are offered to the graduate student and the faculty.

Use of the academic library by the general public varies with the institution. Most such libraries allow "access", but not general borrowing privileges, by persons not enrolled nor employed by the institution. Some provide a borrower's card for a fee, and some provide a card for honor roll high school students.

It is recognized, however, that the academic library must serve its own students and faculty first.

Public librarians in towns with colleges cite major use by the students and professors. This may indicate use by an entire family, that the college student is more familiar with the public library setting and sometimes turns there in preference to or in addition to the academic library, that the public library will initiate interlibrary loans for any user, and that the material in the two kinds of libraries is supplementary rather than duplicative.

The resources of academic libraries are used to serve the users of other libraries, primarily through interlibrary loan and LITTY. The University of Idaho, Idaho State University, Boise State College, and Ricks College are each equipped with a teletype as part of the Libraries of Idaho Teletype network. They not only exchange books within the academic library circle, but provide materials in answer to requests from public libraries.

The University of Idaho Library and that of Washington State University, across the state border at Pullman, cooperate with a regular delivery van to aid in interlibrary loans.

Idaho State University serves as the major health sciences library for Idaho, filling about half of the requests originating within the State. Other requests are then sent on to the Pacific Northwest Regional Health Sciences Library, University of Washington, Seattle.

Academic librarians feel that there is a great need for better student orientation regarding use of the library. Many students come from small towns where the library was very inadequate, the high school library was also poor, and these students are bewildered at the size and diversity of the college and university library.

There is further need to acquaint college faculty, continually, with the key role which the library can play in the instructional program.

The academic administration, and funding authorities, also need continued reinforcement of the library's position as the "heart" of the institution.

7. SERVICE TO RESIDENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

One advantage in having a small state population is that the residents of State Institutions are also small in number. As of December 27, 1971, these were the residents in Idaho's State Institutions:

Penitentiary 359, State Youth Training Center 160, State School for the Deaf 113, State School for the Blind 31, State Hospital North 51, State Hospital South 204, Idaho State School and Hospital 615, Children's Home in Boise 40, Children's Home in Lewiston 40, Booth Memorial Home 25. The total is 1,638.*

The State School for the Deaf and Blind was the only Institution with much of a library program when the new Title IVA was added to LSCA in 1967. The Idaho State Library first contracted with neighboring public libraries to provide an "instant library service" to the institutions. Gradually, as the benefits of a library became realized by the institution administrations, the public library loan collections were phased out and permanent collections were installed by the State Library. Some institutions provided staff, all provided space and basic furnishings.

These institutions operate on a relatively meager State budget themselves, and there is little available for the library program. No institution is large enough to justify a full-time professional librarian. However, the State Youth Training Center will have a librarian with a master's in library work at the end of FY1972 -- her training was aided by a State Library scholarship. The Penitentiary has three full-time inmate librarians, plus active liaison and delivery service from the State Library, with plans for a half-time professional librarian in June of 1972 under a Law Enforcement Planning grant. Staff for the Hospitals has been partially funded by the institution and partially by the State Library.

Book selection and staff training has been a major contribution by the State Library staff.

* The U.S. Census cannot be used for this population data, as it evidently includes also residents of jails and of nursing homes, citing a total of 6,063 "inmates" of institutions.

8. SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Library materials for the Blind have been furnished by the Library of Congress since 1931, with major access through various regional libraries across the entire U.S. A forerunner was the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Kentucky, which has received federal funds since 1879 to provide books to be used in schools and classes for the blind.

Idaho residents have always received their Braille and Talking Books from an out-of-state source. In earlier years it was from Seattle, then from Portland, and since 1969 it has been from the Utah State Library in Salt Lake City. The Idaho State Library contracts with the Utah library, using LSCA grant funds, to reimburse them for the staff costs. Wyoming is also a total contracting state, and other states in the West contract for Braille only.

Utah's statistics for FY1971 list 720 Idaho patrons who borrowed 34,516 Talking Books, 25 patrons who borrowed 637 Braille items, 44 patrons borrowing 1,070 taped books, 67 patrons borrowing 523 cassette books, and 19 patrons who borrowed 252 large print books, for a total of 875 patrons and 36,998 items borrowed.

The Idaho State Library has from time to time considered the advisability of establishing a distribution point for these materials here in Idaho, and has surveyed our users regarding their satisfaction with the present service. The general reaction is that the service is good. Complaints are more nearly about the time required to receive the magazines which come direct from Washington, not those coming from Utah. Other problems relate to the operation of the machines, and general lack of knowledge about the program. In FY1972 one staff member at the Idaho State Library has continued to call users regularly, and this means that machine problems are solved more quickly.

Liaison is maintained with the staff of the Idaho Commission for the Blind. After their early 1972 move to a former hospital student residence hall they have room to establish a library, and this is projected when legislative approval includes funds for the operation. At that time the Utah contract will need to be reviewed again.

9. SERVICE TO THE AGING.

67,776 Idahoans are listed in the 1970 U.S. Census as 65 and over. 3,470 of these are "inmates of institution" which probably means a nursing home or similar facility.

Many of these individuals are not able to walk to a public library, nor to drive there, and public transportation is almost totally nonexistent in Idaho cities. When they can reach the library, many find formidable steps outside and perhaps within the building, further limiting access.

The aging may find the few chairs in a public library already occupied by students, and the atmosphere a bit noisy and confusing. As eyesight fails, fine print is more difficult to read. Modern novels may not be palatable to the older person, and books which are "pleasant company" are hard to find.

Those persons in a retirement center or nursing home may need delivery of library materials to the home; others still living in private residences may also need home-delivery of library materials.

In Idaho's smaller towns, where everyone knows everyone, the librarian and various residents may have an informal system of visiting the home-bound and those in nursing homes, taking them reading materials and pausing to chat. In larger towns the more impersonal life-style limits such neighborly assistance.

Some Idaho public libraries have endeavored to fill this gap. In Boise, Pocatello, and Twin Falls there are planned programs of library service to the hospitals, nursing homes, retirement centers. There is a need for expansion, and organized use of volunteers, in these communities and in all others.

Materials to meet the special needs of the aging include large-print, Talking Books, magnifying glasses, and other items available under services to the blind and physically handicapped. LSCA funds have helped provide these.

There is need for more work with the Older Americans Act, and those state or local agencies which have Senior Citizen Centers, and other programs for the aging. Senior Citizens might be employed in public libraries to assist in service to those of their own age.

10. SERVICE TO THE MIGRANTS.

Statistics regarding the number of migrant farm laborers in Idaho are only estimates. Census Day, April 1, 1970, was too early in the year to find many migrants in Idaho.

Many of those who were formerly migrants have now become residents of Idaho, and no longer leave the State in the winter. These persons have housing in the community. The Caldwell Labor Camp does remain open and available for year-round occupancy. It is believed that the increasing mechanization of many agricultural tasks will lead to fewer migrants and more permanent residents if they can find jobs.

However, The Idaho Governor's Migratory Labor Committee, reporting December 31, 1968, stated: "During 1968 there were approximately 22,000 migrant workers in Idaho... employed in 22 of the 44 counties...most of these migratory workers are housed in the 69 established camps located mainly in Southwest and South Central Idaho..."

It is recognized that the present and former Migrants do have educational, socioeconomic and cultural disadvantages. They may be living in rural areas where no public library services exist, and they may not understand how to become a non-resident borrower from the city library. There may also be an element of fear about being accepted at the city library, and no money to pay the non-resident fees, a fear of fines if books are not returned on time or are damaged.

The youngsters may be several grades behind other students of the same age, due to mobility and thus lack of continuity in school, no reading materials in the home, parents who cannot help the children with school work, lack of special assistance to help overcome the social and language barriers. They are potential drop-outs from the very beginning of their school career. Their potentiality as public library patrons is low, unless special programs are devised for them.

The children seldom have the ability to read Spanish, but there are usually older men who are interested in reading Spanish-language novels. The youngsters want materials in English, for the most part, as they are becoming acculturated. Idaho schools generally do not offer classes in Spanish until one reaches high school.

Public libraries are reluctant to go beyond their borders in offering services to Migrants, and have no legal mandate to do so. The rural areas where the Migrants live are notably opposed to additional taxes for social and educational services, and during a library district election in one County it was reported that large land-holders transported their workers to the polls to vote "no".

The Idaho Migrant Ministry has for 10 years assisted in a volunteer library and social service program in Southwestern Idaho. Public libraries contributed their discarded books. The Idaho State Library has assumed major responsibility for this program, providing a remodeled Air Force bus as a bookmobile, providing a carefully chosen book collection, and a Spanish-American Vietnam veteran from the area as bookmobile driver/librarian. The State Library has also weeded the Caldwell Labor Camp library, and provided more books and an hourly salary for a part-time librarian who is a Camp resident.

Robert H. Bohrer, Boise businessman and library philanthropist, announced at the 1970 Governor's Conference on Libraries a standing offer of $500 per library which institutes a program for the Disadvantaged. The Twin Falls and Weiser Public Libraries now have some out-reach programs going for the migrant families, with funding under LSCA and/or the Bohrer Grant, and their local funds.

The Idaho State Library Board has offered to fund the cost of family non-resident cards, up to $5 each, when Migrants or Indians living beyond the boundaries of existing public libraries wish to become non-resident borrowers and cannot afford the fee.

Mention should be made of the fact that Idaho boasts the largest Basque colony outside of the Pyrenees. These citizens probably make up most of the 18,476 "persons of Spanish language" listed in the Census, with 9,749 urban residents, 7,075 rural nonfarm, and 1,652 rural farm residents. The Basques are a vital part of Idaho's population, with occupations ranging from banker to college professor to sheep herder to Secretary of State. The University of Idaho is seeking to build a definitive collection of Basque books and other library materials, as are other academic libraries in Idaho and in Nevada, and the Idaho State Library is acquiring more popular items.

11. SERVICE TO THE INDIANS.

The 1970 U.S. Census lists 6,687 Indians in Idaho, as compared with 5,231 in 1960 and 3,800 in 1950. The figures for previous decades were also within the 3,000 - 4,000 level, except for 1900 when there were 4,226.

The Counties in and near Fort Hall list these Indians: Bannock 718, Bingham 1,678, Caribou 35, Power 208, Butte 14, Bonneville 200, Jefferson 164, for a total of 3,017.

The Counties in and near the Nez Perce reservations list these Indians: Lewis 94, Nez Perce 880, Clearwater 132, Idaho 196 for a total of 1,302.

In the Panhandle counties, from Latah north, these Indians are listed by the Census: Benewah 260, Bonner 66, Boundary 63, Kootenai 188, Latah 69, Shoshone 162, for a total of 808.

Owyhee County includes part of the Duck Valley reservation, and lists 187 Indians.

The remaining 1,373 Indians are scattered beyond the traditional reservation areas, such as 284 in Ada County (Boise) and 190 in Canyon County.

In the study by the Idaho State Department of Education There's an Indian in Your Classroom, 1968, it was stated that the median Indian family income was less than $3,000. It can safely be assumed that this median is still below the poverty level at this time.

The Indians are perhaps more culturally isolated than the Migrants. Their lands and their way of life have been lost. Their languages vary, and are not written down and available for teaching in the schools.

A very special type of library program is needed for the Indian -- materials keyed to their special interests in handicraft, Indian history and culture; newspapers and magazines. Above all, the adults want materials for their children, so they can compete in the white man's world.

The Nez Perce and the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservations are almost totally within the library district boundaries in the area. Bookmobile service is available to any resident in Benewah, Latah, Nez Perce, Lewis, and part of Clearwater Counties. Indians do use the bookmobile, especially at the school stops.

In early 1967 the Nez Perce tribal libraries at Lapwai and Kamiah were the recipients of many gift books, instigated by the author of studies about the Indians, Alvin Josephy. The Greenwich, Connecticut High School sent 4,500 pounds, and former military libraries sent large shipments. VISTA workers and Neighborhood Youth Corps workers sorted and classified. The Nez Perce County Librarian, Ed Linkhart, served as an advisor. Many of the books remain but there is no planned program for using them.

Between 1964 and 1967 the Pocatello Public Library administered a LSCA demonstration project in Southeast Idaho, including counties where many Shoshone and Bannock Indians live and including the Fort Hall Indian Reservation headquarters. When the election to make the service permanent failed in all areas except South Bannock, Pocatello Public continued the service to the Fort Hall headquarters, under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affiars. Two bookmobile visits per month were scheduled, at a cost of $80 per month. In the spring of 1971 the Tribal Education Committee chairman stated that the service was used only by BIA staff, and was not reaching members of the Tribes. They asked that the State Library provide a bookmobile which could go to the lodges on the large reservation, and also augment the shabby collection of discards which made up the library in the Timbee Hall headquarters office. The Tribal Council agreed to spend their contract funds on other aspects of the enlarged program.

This program has been instituted, with two ladies who are Tribal members serving as the librarian and the bookmobile driver. Expenses are shared between LSCA funds, NYC, the Public Employment Program, the BIA, the Tribal Council, etc. State Library staff have provided much assistance with weeding the old book collection, buying new materials including magazines and newspapers, a renovated bookmobile, staff training and encouragement.

It is doubtful that the programs to Indians will become self-supporting. There is no property tax base on the Reservations. But as the chairman of the Fort Hall Tribal Education Committee said at the 1971 Governor's Conference on Libraries, "We Indians paid our taxes long ago."

12. LIBRARY FACILITIES.

The need for improved physical facilities has been cited at Idaho's Governor's Conferences on Libraries, in these terms: "How can we talk of services, if we have no place to house them? Users guage our library service by the physical facility... The handicapped may not be using libraries because of the physical block, rather than a mental block... Awareness and support by the local patrons is necessary, whether it is voting for bonds or contributing to a new library as a philanthropy. Governing bodies should work for the improvement of library facilities, with better lighting, enough seats for readers, ease of access for the elderly or handicapped... Meeting rooms attract users...

"Facilities for the Regional Center must be expanded before regional service can be improved much. 4 out of 6 Centers need more room."

There has been progress, although limited, through the impetus of Federal matching construction funds -- for academic libraries, through the Higher Education Facilities Act, and for public libraries through the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II.

Under LSCA II, Idaho has had 32 public library construction projects from 1965 through FY1972 -- an average of 4 projects per year, and at a total Federal grant cost of $1,124,204 or an average of $35,131 per project. Only 11 of these projects have been completely new buildings. Most have been additions and remodelings. Only three have been inaugurated with a bond election to secure the local matching. Three other libraries, which would have been major projects, did have one or more bond elections which were defeated. The smaller libraries have been able to secure their local matching with gifts and savings from tax monies already available.

Those public libraries which have improved facilities note a great increase in usage. The same is true with school and academic libraries. Thus a facility which is planned for 20-year adequacy may soon find that it needs to prepare for expansion in half that time.

Idaho voters have been reluctant to vote additional property taxes upon themselves, for any public facility. The Idaho Constitution has required that a voter in a bond election be a property owner, and that a 2/3rds majority is necessary. Supreme Court rulings on qualifications for voting may be of some help for future bond elections.

A major problem is that of financing needed expansion for the Regional Centers. These cities are larger, and would generally require a bond election. Even though the expansion would include services to the entire Region, the bonds would be a tax on only the residents of the city wherein the Center is located.

When Idaho's Legislature granted the first State Aid appropriation in FY1971, 15% was set aside for construction grants, to supplement the federal LSCA II monies, and aid a few more public libraries with their small projects. Four projects were funded in FY1971, for a total of $19,169. Eight projects have been approved for FY1972, for approximately $15,000 total.

Annual Reports submitted in 1972 include data on buildings.

13. PERSONNEL AND CONTINUING EDUCATION.

This is an area of great improvement since the Baillie Plan of 1963. There are increased numbers of professional staff in public libraries, statewide. Scholarships under LSCA, granted by the State Library, have assisted college graduates to obtain an ALA-accredited degree, and to then work in Idaho public libraries. More student assistants have chosen librarianship as a career.

Although there were only 7 professional librarians in Idaho public libraries in 1963, and none north of Boise, in 1972 there are 24 and 7 of these are north of Boise. Boise itself has had the biggest increase, from 2 to 7. The State Library in 1963 had only 3 professionals, and in 1972 has 8 full-time and 3 part-timers.

25 LSCA scholarships have been awarded since 1964, and only 3 of the entire number did not return to Idaho to work. Their combined work-years in Idaho total about 42 now, with 8 working in Idaho in 1972.

Scholarships given by the Idaho Library Association have aided many employed school and public librarians to enroll for a summer course.

The new State Aid program includes an Education Grant, which in the first two years has funded several workshops, scholarships, and tuition grants.

There have been Higher Education Act IIB Institutes, for school and public librarians in Idaho, and many Idahoans have gone out-of-state to some of these Institutes.

Within the last five years many more undergraduate courses in library science are being offered in Idaho institutions of higher education. These courses are often accepted as prerequisites if the students go on to graduate school.

One of the most exciting Continuing Education programs of 1972 was tailoring seminars to the needs of the working library personnel, and presenting them in Pocatello, Twin Falls, Coeur d'Alene and Boise. Gale Reeser and Gaylin Fuller, both of Ricks College Library, were the teachers. One hour of credit is being granted for one week of class-work, through the Idaho Division of Continuing Education.

Although Baillie did suggest a need for 90 professional librarians in Idaho's public libraries, this now seems unrealistic. The 9 libraries which serve more than 10,000 persons each are probably the only libraries which can afford professionals -- and that is where the 24 are located. More efforts to bring continuing education to the library staff members in all our libraries, big and small, public, school, or academic, will be the trend in the future.

14. FINANCING LIBRARY SERVICE.

As noted earlier, the total funds for Idaho's 9 academic libraries (with Ricks College not reporting) were $2,032,388 in 1970/71. Almost 75% of this, $1,465,311, was from State funds for the public institutions.

The total tax income for Idaho's approximately 100 public library units was $1,383,952 of which 55.5% ($769,057) was from the six headquarters units.

28 of these public library units had a tax income of over $10,000; 17 had income of from $5,000 to $10,000; and 55 had an income of less than $5,000. To make the picture even more dismal, 22 of the 55 listed last have an income of less than $1,000.

In Region I, with 17 libraries, only 5 have more than $10,000. In Region II, with 11 libraries, 6 have more than $10,000. In Region III, with 27 libraries, 6 are again the only ones with more than $10,000. In Region IV, with 16 libraries, 3 have more than $10,000 and 11 have less than $5,000. In Region V, with 13 libraries, 6 have more than $10,000 -- and this is the only Region with no libraries having less than $1,000. In Region VI, with 16 libraries, only 2 have more than $10,000 and 11 have less than $5,000.

The law makes reasonable provisions for public libraries -- a city council may establish a city library, and levy up to 5 mills for its support; and thus our 56 libraries were established and are financed, to serve residents of cities. Our problem here is just that the city population is so low -- with only 9 cities having populations of more than 10,000 -- that the assessed valuation is also low and even 5 mills does not bring in an adequate sum to finance a modern library.

District libraries may be established by vote of the people, or by a petition method which is roughly equivalent to a vote, and a 2 mill tax is authorized for these areas, with 24 district libraries and 5 school-community libraries presently operating. The situation in these rural areas is even more acute than in the 9 cities -- the population is low and the tax income is low, even though the valuation of the rural land is higher on a per capita basis. The law providing for the establishment of district libraries was enacted in 1955. The banner years were 1958 and 1966, in each of which 6 districts were established. Otherwise, one, two, or sometimes none have been established each year.

District libraries may serve a wide area, but a low population. 5 serve complete counties, 7 serve the remaining areas of counties which already had a public or a district library, 6 do not operate a library but contract for service from an already existing unit.

Sporadic attempts to establish additional library districts have not been very successful. Taxpayers are not anxious (or even willing) to tax themselves for one more service. The dream of getting state-wide tax support for public libraries would appear to depend on legislative action at the state level, rather than action initiated at the local level.

State grants-in-aid to Idaho public libraries became a reality in 1970, after 7 years of combined talk and action. After an initial request for $100,000, and then one for $250,000, the 1970 request was for one million dollars. This did seem to draw attention to the need, and $100,000 was appropriated. $100,000 was also appropriated in 1971, and in 1972 a tiny increase was granted, to $102,500, even though the Governor recommended an increase to $150,000 in the Executive Budget. It has been estimated that at the rate of a 2 1/2 % increase every three years it will be about 1,000 years before we get to our proposed $1,000,000. It is now hoped that we can gradually get increases better than 2 1/2%.

It is true, however, that the bold talk of regional library systems can be nothing more than talk unless there is money to finance the systems. The "paper systems" which now exist, with modest grants of LSCA and state aid, cannot stretch present services farther without greatly increased funding.

At the 1971 Planning Conference it was estimated that each Regional Center needs $100,000 a year to provide desirable regional services, or a total of $600,000 to finance the regional system statewide. This would be a little less than $1 per capita, and is a reasonable figure which can be justified. The big question is whether it can be sold to the Legislature.

The interim question, of course, is how much service can be offered by the Regional Centers on the basis of present funding, and whether there are any services which should be consolidated and offered by Centers joining together and providing service from one central location.

III GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL: To develop a working definition of the role of libraries in Idaho, as centers for self-realization; as collectors and disseminators of informational, educational and recreational materials; as agencies supporting both informal and formal education; and as cultural community centers.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study existing library services.

2. To develop alternatives for expansion of existing library services to reach every group and individual with adequate and improved print and non-print materials.

3. To develop programs and priorities for extending library service to those not served, those inadequately served, and those with special needs.

4. To disseminate information concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the library resources in each region.

5. To develop appropriate legislation requiring every area in Idaho to support public library services.

6. To analyze present services, facilities, personnel, and costs, and draft plans for most feasible routing of interlibrary loan requests, for services to non-residents, for persons living in isolated areas, for bulk loans of current adult and juvenile books to smaller libraries, and for consultant services.

7. To determine those areas in which uniformity is desirable, and those in which individual differences warrant independent action in providing library services.

8. To develop coordinated programs for library publicity and public relations at the local level and state-wide.

9. To support research projects and experimental programs in the field of library services.

10. To clarify the role of the Idaho State Library, and other agencies at the State level which are involved in the administration and/or program of library services.

11. To examinine the special problems of the metropolitan libraries, and seek to aid in the solving of those problems.

GOAL: To encourage citizen use of libraries, and to promote citizen awareness of the role of the library to fulfill informational, cultural and recreational needs.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To have a continuing program of library public information, to lead to public awareness of libraries and their services.

2. To promote conferences at the community, state and regional levels, to stimulate interest in the improvement of libraries of all kinds.

3. To initiate and support campaigns promoting reading and libraries.

4. To encourage library trustees to exert their influence in projecting the needs of libraries, and in seeking better library service for all residents of Idaho.

5. To seek the development of Friends of the Library groups in each community of Idaho, and their active participation in gaining citizen support for library improvement.

6. To develop a continuous program of evaluating library services in terms of users' needs.

7. To seek the expansion of current programs of instruction in the use of libraries, so that every student, of whatever age, will have become more aware of libraries and their resources.

8. To examine the problems which prevent citizens from using libraries -- whether these reasons are from lack of knowledge, from lack of access, or from psychological barriers -- and to attempt to develop library personnel adequate in number, in knowledge, and in personality to provide the high quality of service needed.

GOAL: To place within the reach of every citizen in Idaho all of the informational resources possible, in any and all formats.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To support cooperative services and programs designed to provide the best possible library service for all citizens of Idaho.

2. To promote and encourage consolidation of existing library programs when such consolidation is shown to be beneficial to present library users and will, beyond all reasonable doubt, continue to provide better service to future users.

3. To explore and experiment with various mechanisms and channels of communication, in order to facilitate the movement of materials from the resource center to the user.

4. To encourage the expansion of physical facilities of Regional Centers, so that they might better serve as both community and regional resource centers and meet the daily needs of users in a wide area.

5. To expand the accessibility of materials through the maximum utilization of central library units, branches, deposit collections, bookmobiles, and the U.S. mail.

6. To seek the support of volunteers, and civic organizations, to make delivery of materials to potential library users who are especially handicapped by physical disability or by place of abode.

7. To provide library service for residents of institutions.

8. To cooperate with other agencies in the delivery of special materials to the blind and physically handicapped.

9. To seek innovative ways of reaching the unreached, and the disadvantaged.

10. To seek continued commitment from all concerned with libraries to the principles of the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read statements.

GOAL: To establish procedures for effective coordination of library services in a "communications network", in order to place within the reach of every citizen all of the informational resources of the State.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To investigate and assess possible programs for providing state-wide borrowing privileges for all library patrons.

2. To expand and further develop existing reference, inter-library loan, and bibliographic networks, within Idaho.

3. To cooperate with networks outside of Idaho, and seek ways to fully utilize them and also to pay a fair share of the cost.

4. To continue the development of useful union catalogs, making the State's informational resources more widely known and more accessible.

5. To support the development of cooperative programs for the maximum utilization of government documents -- local, state, federal, and international.

6. To develop means of periodically measuring the effectiveness of LITTY, its operational procedures, its costs, and its value.

7. To develop basic plans for coordination at the local level, between all libraries in a community, to make it easier for the user to get any desired material.

8. To work at any level necessary to secure effective coordination of programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education, local elementary or secondary schools, other public or private library services programs.

GOAL: To obtain adequate library facilities, Statewide, to meet the needs of all citizens.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the present needs of all types of libraries, and to project needs for the next 20 years, for library facilities.

2. To determine possible alternatives for financing improved facilities for the public libraries which are designated as Regional Library Centers.

3. To enforce existing standards for ease of access when new libraries are being constructed, or when remodeling is underway.

4. To foster an awareness of the need for adequate library facilities, as a vital and supportive role in the educational process, to the end that planners of elementary and secondary school buildings insist that the library needs are met, and that college and university buildings are planned for realistic expansion.

5. To develop a plan of action and awareness, so that the governing authorities at all levels understand the need for better library facilities before libraries can reach maximum effectiveness.

GOAL: To strengthen library staffs and library boards of trustees, through the development of continuing education programs designed to improve the skills, knowledge and attitudes of those persons responsible for library services.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop formal and informal in-service training programs, workshops, seminars and institutes, and to encourage participation of library personnel including trustees in these educational programs.

2. To encourage the higher education authorities to expand and promote the library science courses presently offered in Idaho.

3. To study existing certification programs for school library personnel, and explore the feasibility of requiring similar certification for public library personnel.

4. To provide some opportunities for internships and rotations of library personnel, including evaluations of job performance and implementation of employee growth in the field of library service.

GOAL: To obtain adequate financing, so that quality library service may be available to the people of Idaho: to those presently served, the unserved and inadequately served, and to those with special needs such as the aged, the blind and physically handicapped, the minorities and those from disadvantaged groups.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To define the library needs of all the people of Idaho.

2. To propose various methods of service which will help to fulfill the library needs of the people.

3. To determine which needs may be filled at the local level, which at the regional level, and which at the state level.

4. To develop plans for cooperation between libraries, specifying the possible audiences which each type of library should seek to serve.

5. To encourage local public and district library boards to seek the maximum local mill levy which is authorized under Idaho law.

6. To make the Idaho Legislature aware of the library needs of the people, and to solicit their appropriation of State Aid to libraries on a 50% local/ 50% State matching basis.

7. To formulate any necessary legislation for additional methods of financing libraries at the local and regional levels.

8. To promote the allocation of an increased percentage of the school budget to the school library program.

9. To encourage the governing bodies responsible for academic budgets to allocate sufficient funds to provide improved and expanded academic libraries.

10. To continue to keep members of Congress, and federal agencies, informed as to Idaho's needs and usage of federal funds, as one necessary part of funding to provide equal access to good library service for all citizens of Idaho.

GOAL: To develop the particular and unique contributions to better library service which the Idaho Library Association can make through its membership, divisions, committees, and conferences.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To encourage membership and active participation in the Idaho Library Association, by library personnel, trustees, and friends of the library.

2. To analyze the present committee structure and continuing programs of the Idaho Library Association, and develop alternatives for securing more active involvement of a greater number of the membership.

3. To prepare a plan for coordination of the library development role of the Idaho Library Association and of the Idaho State Library.

GOAL: To develop an awareness of the concepts of planning, both immediate and long-range, in order to provide library services which are adequate to meet the educational, informational and recreational needs of the citizens of Idaho.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop techniques of planning at the local and state levels, and to promote the application of these techniques in formulation of continuing plans for library services.

2. To investigate possibilities of coordination with and participation in planning activities of agencies at the local, regional and state levels.

3. To promote and encourage the active participation of representatives from all segments of the community, integrated with the contributions of library personnel, in the planning processes.

4. To prepare planning forms, for use by all kinds of libraries in Idaho, to insure comprehensive and coordinated library service plans to meet the needs of users.

5. To develop measurements for assessing and evaluating the progress and effectiveness of plans, and to provide for changes in plans and/or rearrangement of priorities.

6. To plan appropriate dissemination of information pertaining to library programs and projects, including dissemination of periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of new or old programs.

7. To make public the long-range program as it is finally adopted.

END

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